GIVE ATTENTION TO GARDEN PLOT

Likely to Be Most Profitable Acreage on Farm for Producing Food for Family.

REFUSE SHOULD BE REMOVED

Considerable Increase in Farm Income Can Be Made by Sale of Young Plants in Hotbeds Ready for Transplanting.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Whether it is conducted on an extensive scale to supply the market or whether it is to produce food for the family the garden plot is likely to be the most profitable acreage on the farm.

Any rubbish, dead vines or plants, and bean poles or tomato stakes should be cleared away.

The earliest and choicest vegetables are harvested by the man who maintains a few hotbed sashes and uses them to start his garden. He is able to handicap the frost line by several weeks, and to set strong, well-developed plants in his garden at a time his neighbors are planting seed.

Increase Farm Income.

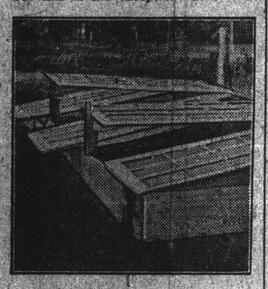
The farm income is at its lowest point in the early spring, but it can be increased considerably by the sale of young plants grown in the hotbeds and ready for transplanting. Tomato, cabbage, eggplant, and pepper plants are always snapped up when the first warm planting days come, and they are easily grown in the hotbed. A little more space and a little more seed than the grower needs for his own use are likely to bring good profits. Before the ground freezes in the fall is a good time to clean out the old hotbeds.

Unless the soil used in the hotbed is to be exchanged for fresh earth it should be shoveled from the bed and tossed into a pile nearby. The decayed manure from the bottom is scattered over the pile and thoroughly mixed with it to form rich soil for next year's beds. Over this goes a coat of straw or leaves held down by bits of board to keep it from blowing.

Some farmers find it convenient to use evergreen boughs instead of straw for the outer covering.

Hotbed Should Face South.

New hotbed pits should be dug so that they will face the south, and the location should be selected so that the beds will be protected from cold north winds and late spring storms. Sometimes the earth taken from the new pit is suitable for use in the hotbed, but this is the exception rather than



Coldframe Shown Open for Ventilation and Hardening of Plants—The Hotbed Is Constructed in Much the Same Manner.

the rule. A few loads of leaf mold from the woods mixed with the natural soil will often form a smooth, rich, stoneless mass which gives an ideal hotbed filler.

The back or north side of the frame is usually made from 12 to 18 inches high, while the south end is about eight inches, so that the whole bed may have pitch enough to get the sun upon all parts. The standard hotbed sash is handled by most dealers, and measures three feet in width and six feet in length. A frame just wide enough to support the sash seems to be the most satisfactory, though wider beds are sometimes used with supporting ridges placed at six-foot intervals. A well-painted cypress sash, glazed with good double-strength glass well set in putty should give the careful gardener 12 to 15 years' service.

Heat for the hotbed is furnished by means of a bed of horse manure 8 to 16 inches thick in the bottom of the pit. Permanent hotbeds are often heated with coils of steam or hot-water pipes under the bed.

Hotbeds require constant care to prevent their becoming overheated, especially during bright weather.

KEROSENE TO DESTROY BUGS

Easily Prepared Emulsion of Soap and Oil Is Excellent for Plants and Animals.

Kerosene emulsion is one of the vest lice killers on plants and animals, says North Dakota college. It is easily prepared and very cheap. Dissolve one-half pound of soap in one gallon of kerosene and stir very vigorously, or better yet, churn with a force pump for a few minutes. For use, dilute one gallon with nine to ten gallons of water. Stir well. It is best to use rain water. If only a small quantity is wanted use one to two ounces of soap, two quarts of boiling water and one pint of kerosene and dilute to two gallons.

Best of Care for Bull.

If the bull is 50 per cent of the herd, as live-stock authorities generally agree, he should have the best of care all the time. Daily exercise is of vital importance to the head of the herd.

Overfeeding Is Bad.

Overfeeding the sow is certain to cause digestive troubles with the small pigs. For the first few days a slop of wheat shorts with a little tankage or linseed meal is the best feed.

Don't Neglect Lamb.

Don't think that just because a lamb seems puny at birth or happens to become chilled that it is not worth looking after.

Seeds for Transplanting.

Sow seeds for transplanting in fine, well-pulverized soil. It is a difficult matter to grow seed in rough or sticky soil.

Cost of Illinois Beef.

It cost $12 to $17 a hundredweight to produce beef in Illinois in 1818-1819.

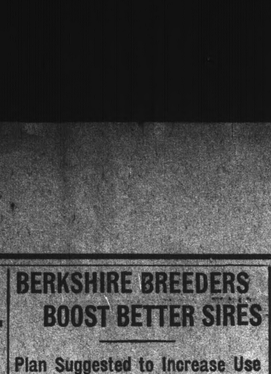
BERKSHIRE BREEDERS BOOST BETTER SIRES

Plan Suggested to Increase Use of Purebreds.

American Association Urging Various State Organizations to Favor Exchange of Registered Boars for Grade Animals.

An indication of the active and widespread support being given to the better-sire campaign now systematically fostered by the United States Department of Agriculture is illustrated by a proposal recently made by the American Berkshire association. This association, according to a letter recently received by the department, is suggesting to State Berkshire Breeders' association a plan designed to broaden the market for Berkshire boars and increase the use of purebred animals on farms.

The association is urging the various state organizations to mail circular letters to their members suggesting that breeders exchange purebred boars for grade boars now being used by farmers, pricing the registered boar at a close figure and taking the grade boar at the market price as



A Purebred Berkshire Sow.

part payment, the breeder then sending the grade boar to the butcher. In their letter to the state associations the national body points out that every Berkshire breeder who follows this suggestion does three things:

He puts a Berkshire boar on an additional farm.

He provides a means of getting good Berkshire feeder hogs for the market.

He puts the purebred sire on a farm where formerly there was a grade or scrub.

Signs bearing the legend, "Registered Berkshire boar used on this farm," will be furnished by the American association to all farmers who take advantage of this plan.

There is nothing in the plan, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture, that does not seem practicable for any other hog breeders' association to use.

WINDBREAK FOR PROTECTION

Should Be Located on Side of Building and Yards Against Which Prevailing Winds Blow.

Windbreaks for protection of the home and buildings should be located on the side of the structures and the stock-feeding yards against which the prevailing winter winds blow, say forest specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. If a narrow windbreak of only a few rows is planted, it should be several rods distant from the building or yard. Snow drifts under the lee of such a windbreak and lies deep around buildings or a feed lot close to it. This drifting may be partly prevented by planting two narrow windbreaks parallel to each other, about two rods apart. Snow then will drift into, and for the most part be held in, this intervening space.

Windbreaks for crop protection should be arranged to protect the crop from the most damaging winds, which usually come in the summer. An efficient windbreaks give protection along the surface for a distance of from 15 to 20 times their height, the intervals between them should be about 15 or 20 times the height of the trees at their maturity.

POTATOES LOST IN STORAGE

Decay, Shrinkage and Sprouting Are Caused by Too Much Light and High Temperature.

Losses of potatoes in storage can be minimized if proper care and attention are given through the winter. Adequate ventilation must be provided. Storage places should be kept uniformly cool, dark and frost-proof. These precautions are emphasized by potato men of the Minnesota College of Agriculture. Decay, shrinkage and sprouting are caused by light and high temperature.

EARLY GARDEN PREPARATION

Essential for Best Results in Making Mechanical Conditions as It Should Be.

Early preparation of the garden is necessary for best results in making the mechanical condition as it should be. In the case of a green manure crop growing, it can be left a little later in some localities, but it should be turned under early enough to give it time to decay.

FEEDING VALUE OF SOY BEAN

Cannot Be Compared to Fodder Corn Because of Protein Content—Supplement Each Other.

Soy beans can scarcely be compared to fodder corn in feeding value because soy beans are very much richer in protein than the corn plant. They are splendid foods to supplement each other in a ration.

Careful of Moldy Silage.

Moldy silage should not be fed to any live stock. Mature cattle seem to be able to eat moldy silage without harm, but it is always unsafe to feed such silage to horses and mules.

Animals Eat More Straw.

All classes of animals can be made to eat large amounts of straw if molasses is mixed with it.

Shortage of Cattle.

There is a national shortage of beef cattle.

STYLES IN SHOES

For General Wear Strap Slipper Has Greatest Vogue.

Fashion Does Not Mean the Return of Substantial, Old-Time Black Pump or Oxford.

With the great popularity of the gray shoe it is logical that firms catering to the most exclusive clientele should turn to some other color, despite the fact that one sees a dozen pairs of gray shoes on the street to one of black or brown. Light colored shoes and stockings are extremely pretty, observes a fashion writer, and it is unfortunate that the women of this country have not used more discretion in wearing them. They have been made to serve in place of practical walking shoes, which is not only extremely impractical, but in very bad taste. The wearing of gray suede slippers in the street on a stormy day tends to kill a most attractive fashion.

In footwear as well as in gloves there is a tendency to turn toward black again. Hellstern, the French shoemaker, is using a great deal of patent leather.

For general wear the strap slipper has the greatest vogue. It may have one strap, either wide or narrow, or almost any number of narrow strips of leather crossing the instep.

One might think that the return to black means the return to really practical footwear. It does not. This fashion does not in any way mean the return of the substantial, old-time black pump or oxford. The black shoe brought out by French shoemakers is stitched with white colors, or it may have brown or white showing through perforations in the black. Even more daring are the French shoes of black patent leather with rosettes of bright cerise or French blue kid. These, of course, belong entirely in the novelty class and are of little interest to the woman of conservative taste other than as a news item.

Whether the vamp shall be long or short and the toe blunt or pointed appears to be a matter of individual preference. Here in America the general preference is for the medium toe, although many women who affect an extreme type of dress still are wearing the stubby, short vamp shoe, but the instigators of this extremely short vamp, have deserted it for the longer vamp, just as they have taken to the longer skirt and longer sleeve.

SPRING SUIT IN GABERDINE

An unusual spring suit in navy gaberdine with the three-tier effect carried out. Embroidery in blue and silver and a silk tricot sash complete this trig costume.

THE CHIC CHEMISE BLOUSE

The chemise blouse is an assured fact for semi-formal wear. This attractive model is of tangerine colored heavy crepe de chine beaded in white.

CLOTHING FOR STOUT WOMEN

Coat Dress and Redingote, Surplice Sweaters and the Tailored Suit Among Favorites.

The coat dress and the redingote are both on the side of the stout woman. Long lines again, with no accenting of the normal waistline, can be had in both these styles, which are as good in silk as they are in tricotine or serge. When it comes to separate skirts the scale tips in favor of Mrs. Plump and Forty, for stripes bid fair to be more popular than plaids. All sorts of straight plaitings are used for these skirts, side and kilt, particularly, with large embroidered arrows at the hips to keep those plaits from spreading and flaring where they should not.

Surplice sweaters are the stout woman's own, and a new one that is knit hip length with a collar that might be called a Tuxedo scarf and crosses in the front to tie in the back, is her especial property.

When it comes to the tailored suit, again the stout woman has things all her own way, especially if she has a good tailor. Those lovely new tweeds and homespuns cut in the strictest unbelted straight lines with just the suggestion of a semifit are going to please her a lot. In serge and tricot she can find belted styles that are so seamed in the back as to suggest slimness, the very narrow belt tying in front, so that it can drop to a low waistline. A very new suit designed for the stout woman is of navy twill cord, with slightly fitted unbelted back and a slightly flaring peplum set on at a low waistline that dips in the front. Cut in one with the peplum is a front panel which is closely embroidered with pigtail braid. The Tuxedo collar opens rather low.

Use Upholstery Fabrics.

French designers are using lightweight upholstery fabrics in intricate stripped patterns for inset panels, bands for outlining tunics or other colorful touches.

THE CHIC FROCK OF FOULARD

Material Mostly Seen in Combination With Other Fabrics—Red Is Favored Color.

Foulard always turns up about this time of year, and this season is no exception. Now, however, the whole frock of foulard is not so apt to be seen among the smartest offerings as foulard in combination, lining a wrap, making the top of a three-piece suit, and so on. Red figures on navy grounds are met with; also maroon on dark cream, the latter in combination with cream babutai. Brown foulards are very stunning, especially when patterned with those sprawly Japanesque designs which the newest patterns feature.

Among sport materials stripes easily take the lead. Sometimes the material is striped by stitching. A new plaid for skirt or sport cape shows a very fine black and white check plaided by a half-inch stripe or color. Among sport fabrics flannel is having a tremendous vogue, not only in the white but in the brilliant red. The smartest kind of sport togs are made of flannel and velveteen in combination. Flannels striped in color are used for some stunning little one-piece sport dresses.

Chiffon is being much exploited, also chiffon cloth for frocks of the dressier type. Lace, natural and dyed, is a popular choice for spring and summer evening gowns. Brussels net and colored point d'esprit are also good alone or combined with lace.

Among some of the novelties are "paper muslin," a new glazed fabric for summer frocks, red cashmere for sport clothes and English thread lace run with silver strands for trimming the elaborate afternoon dress of taffeta or faille.

FASHION NOTES OF INTEREST

Full Skirt Has Panel Front—Coat Suits Have Uneven Bottom Line—Hip Sash Is Smart.

The new full skirt has a panel front.

Coat suits show the uneven bottom line.

Semi-tailored suits and coats are smartly finished with kid and leather trimmings.

Fashion authorities say bronze kid slippers should not be worn. They are only permissible in satin.

Eyelet embroidery is effective on long, loose panels of white crepe over black satin.

There is a good deal of lavender in the evening things shown at present. It is a lovely, warm shade, especially effective in velvet.

Gray and tan spats in moire silk of a very heavy quality are worn for lunch or tea at a restaurant with black patent leather or kid shoes.

The hip sash is still smart. But in a gown with the fabric draped around the hips the sash is really part of the gown, and the ends are attached at one side, to hang sometimes below the skirt hem.

A Debutante Gown.

A pink taffeta gown has a tight bodice and is made very bouffant at the hips and at the back, over a petticoat of cream lace that is veiled by another petticoat of silk, with a band of roses across it.

DAINTY TRIFLES IN HOSIERY

Stockings in White or Light Shades Afford Pleasing Possibilities for Fancy Work.

Silk stockings in white or light tints have surprising possibilities for fancy work trifles. The weave very closely resembles silk jersey and looks very pretty embroidered in light colors in floral designs such as rosebuds. Ideas for trimming it with baby ribbon embroidery can be gained from observing the smart white silk jersey petticoats and their trimmings in lingerie shops. A needle book trimmed with either silk or ribbon in a yellow daisy pattern can be very dainty. A pin cushion top made from blue or pink silk stocking may be embroidered with light colors and silver or gold threads also.

FASHION NOTES

Off the face hats show no lessening of popularity.

A great deal of red is seen both for street and evening wear.

Fabrics rather than straw appear to be the millinery success to date.

Children are being dressed in grays and purples, their elders wearing pastel shades.

Circular skirts and many side plaited ones make the sum total of separate skirts.

Paris dresses the hair low rather than on top of the heads as in the past season.

White flannel skirts with wide hems of bright codor are a Southern resort fashion.

It is the older rather than the younger women who are now wearing bright colors.

Box and bolero jackets will be the leading mode of the season which is just ahead of us.

All shades of green are registered at evening functions but fewer green hats are worn than previously.

Knitted dresses and capes are enjoying a tremendous vogue among those who are wintering South.

Gray fur-trimmed coats, usually either of black or navy cloth are a conspicuous success of the season.

THE MARKETS

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 1 red winter, spot, —; No. 2 red winter, spot, —; No. 2 red, garlicky, spot $1.81½ nominal; February, $1.81⅛ nominal; March, $1.82; May, $1.87.

Cob Corn is quotable at $4@4.10 per barrel for carloads prime nearby yellow on spot.

Corn—Contract, spot, 85⅝c; February delivery, 85⅝; March, 84⅝.

Oats—No. 2 white, 49½@50c; No. 3 white, 48½@49.

Rye—No. 2 Western, export, spot, $1.68¼; bag lots nearby rye, as to quality, $1.50@1.60.

Hay—Standard timothy, $25@25.50; No. 2 do, $24@24.50; No. 3 do, $16.50@21; No. 1 light clover mixed, $22@22.50; No. 2 do, $18@21; No. 1 clover mixed, $20@21; No. 2 do, $16@19; No 3 do, $13@15; No. 1 clover, $23.50@24.50; No. 2 do, $16.50@20; No. 3 do, $13@16; sample hay, $10@15.

Straw—No. 1 tangled rye, $17; No. 2 tangled rye, $16; No. 1 wheat, $14@14.50; No. 2 wheat, $13@13.50; No. 1 oats (nominal), $18@18.50; No. 2 oats, $16@17.

Butter—Creamery, Western separator, extras, 51@52c; firsts, 48@49; do, prints, ½ pound, extras, 52@53; firsts, 49@50; do, prints, 1 pound, extras, 52@53; firsts, 49@50; nearby creamery, extras, 44@45; firsts, 42@43; dairy prints, extras, 28@30; firsts, 25@26; rolls, West Virginia, extras, 20@21; firsts, 19; do, Maryland and Pennsylvania, extras, 22@23.

Eggs—Western Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, loss off, 39c; Eastern Shore, Md. and Virginia, firsts, loss off, 39; Western (Ohio), firsts, loss off, 39; West Virginia, firsts, loss off, 38; Southern (North Carolina), firsts, loss off, 37; duck eggs, nearby, per dozen, 50.

Live Poultry — Chickens, young, large, pound, 37@38; do, under 2 pounds, 42@45; rough, staggy, poor, 31@32; old roosters, 20; old hens, over 4 pounds, 33; ducks, muscovy and mongrel, young, pound, 35@36; white pekins, young, 38@40; turkeys, choice, hens, pound, 53; young gobblers, 50; thin, crooked breast, 35@40; old toms, 45; geese, Maryland and Virginia, fat, heavy, pound, 28@30; Southern and Western, 23@25.

Potatoes—White, Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby, per 100 pounds, $1.25@1.50; do, per 150-pound sack, $2; do, Eastern Shore, McCormick, 100 pounds, $1@1.10; sweets, yellow, No. 1, K-dried, per barrel, $4@4.50; do, yellows, Rappahannock, per barrel, $3@3.50; do, Eastern Shore, Maryland and Delaware, per barrel, $4@4.50; do, natives, per hamper, $1.25@1.50; yams, fancy, bright, per barrel, $3.50@4.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot easy; No. 2 hard, $1.93½, c. i. f. track, New York, and No. 2 mixed durum, $1.86½, c. i. f., to arrive.

Corn—Spot steady; No. 2 yellow, 90¾c, and No. 2 mixed, 90¼, c. i. f., New York, 10-day shipment.

Oats—Spot quiet, No. 1 white, 58c.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat higher; No. 2 red winter, $1.92@1.97; do, garlicky, $1.83@1.88.

Corn—Higher; No. 3 yellow, in export elevator, 85@85½c; carloads for local trade, No. 3 yellow, 86@86½; No. 4 yellow, local, 84½@85½.

Oats—Higher; No. 2 white, 56@56½c; No. 3 white, 55@55½; No. 4 white, 52@52½.

Hay—Timothy, No. 2, $23.50@24; do, No. 3, $21@21.50; sample, $18@20; no grade, $15@17; clover mixed hay, light mixed, $22@22.50; No. 1 mixed, $20.50@21.50.

LIVE STOCK

CHICAGO.—Cattle—Top yearlings and heavy steers, $10.50; bulk beef steers, $8.50@10; butcher stock, bulls, calves, stockers and feeders mostly 25c higher; bulk butcher cows and heifers, $5.25@7; bulls mostly $5@6; canners and cutters largely $2.50@3.50; spot bulk veal calves, $10.50@11.50; stockers and feeders largely $6.50@7.75.

Hogs—Top, $10.25; bulk 200 pounds down, $9.90@10.15; bulk 220 pounds up, $9.20@9.65; pigs steady to 10c higher; bulk desirable 100 to 120 pound pigs, $9.25@9.75.

Sheep—Lambs, top, $10.50; bulk fat lambs, $9@10.40; choice 74-pound shorn lambs, $9.50; choice 94-pound yearlings, $6; bulk fat ewes, $5@6; few sales good to choice feeder lambs, $7.75@8.

NEW YORK.—Cattle—Bulls, $5.50@7.50; cows, $2@7.25; heifers, $5@7.75.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep (ewes), $3.50@5.50; culls, $2.50@3; yearlings, $7; lambs, $8@10.75; culls, $6@7.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Cattle—Top heavies, $9.65; best 1,200-pound offerings, $9.45; yearlings, $9.25; she-stock steady to 25c higher. Best cows, $7; no choice heifers offered; bulk she stock, $5.50@6.50; canners and bulls slow and steady; bulk strong weak; canners, $3; most bulls, $4.25@4.75; calves steady to strong; good and choice vealers, $10@11; bulk heavy calves, $7@8.50; stockers and feeders 25c higher.

Hogs—Bulk, $8.60@9.50; top, $9.70; pigs and packer sows steady; good and choice fat pigs, $9.75@10.

Sheep—Ewes, $5.75; wethers, $6.25; 91-pound yearlings, $7.50; 84-pound lambs, $9.50.

PITTSBURGH. — Hogs — Heavies, $9.25@9.50; heavy Yorkers, light, do, and pigs, $10.25@11.

Sheep and Lambs—Top sheep, $6; top lambs, $10.75; higher.

Calves—Top, $14.50.

From the Saxon.

Wife and woman spring from the same source, both being derived from the Saxon "wefan," Danish "voeve" to weave, one who works at the distaff. Dryden referred to Queen Anne as "a distaff on the throne." From the same idea springs our word spinster applied to an unmarried woman. While a woman was still spinning her wedding clothes she was simply a spinster; when she had finished and was married she became a wife who had already woven her allotted task.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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LESSON FOR MARCH 6

JESUS AMONG HIS FRIENDS.

LESSON TEXT—Matt. 26:1-13.

GOLDEN TEXT—She hath done what she could.—Mark 14:8.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Mark 14:3-9; Luke 7:36-50; John 12:1-8.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Showing Our Love for Jesus.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Giving Our Best.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Our Best for Christ.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Liberality of Love.

I. The Jewish Authorities Plotting the Death of Jesus (vv. 1-5).

1. Christ's Fourth Prediction of His Death (vv. 1, 2). He, with divine insight, predicted not only the fact of His death, but its time and manner. Death was no surprise to Him. For this He pre-eminently came into the world (Heb. 2:14). He calmly walked up to death.

2. The Authorities Plotting (vv. 3-5). In secret conclave they were plotting how they might silence His voice by putting Him to death. It was the divine purpose that He should go to death. They in their wickedness were plotting to do that which the divine plan had ordained. They try by subtility to take and kill Him. Their plan was to do this after the Passover feast, lest there be an uprising among the people. Satan, through his conspirators, was trying to hinder the offering of the sacrificial Lamb at the appointed time.

II. Jesus Anointed by Mary of Bethany (vv. 6, 7).

For the identification of Mary see John 12:1-8 and Mark 14:3-9. This anointing occurred when Jesus was at meat in Simon's house. Mary had the keenest spiritual apprehension of all the disciples. By sitting at His feet in loving fellowship she obtained a grasp of truth which none of the other disciples did. She saw that His body was to be broken and that His precious life was to go out. She entered into fellowship with His sufferings and the joys of His resurrection. This is shown in this wonderful symbolic act of bringing her most precious possession and lavishing it upon Him. Knowing that no loving hand could minister to Him in that dread hour, she did this service in loving anticipation. It was the highest expression of love. Genuine love takes no account of cost—is not calculating.

III. The Indignation of the Disciples (vv. 8, 9).

The utter baseness of the disciples is in strange contrast with Mary's love. Judas Iscariot is the leader, but the whole apostolic company are led over. The spirit of fault finding is very contagious. The one whose heart is filled with base purposes can offer such plausible reasons for things that a whole company can be swept off their feet, not perceiving the real purpose underlying it all. The real thing that hurt Judas was the losing of the money which the ointment might have been sold for, not that he cared for the poor.

IV. Mary Defended by Jesus (vv. 10-13).

Jesus would not allow His most appreciative disciple to lie under the censure, so He came to her rescue. Though all the disciples censured her, He had nothing but the highest praise. If we can but have His praise, what need we care for the censure of men! He bestowed upon her the very highest praise possible when He said, "She hath done what she could." (Mark 14:8). In this defense Jesus teaches, according to Doctor Erdman:

1. That no gift to Him can be too great if made in grateful love (v. 10). "She hath wrought a good work on me."

2. Care for the poor and other duties which are of perpetual obligation may give way before an opportunity for service which cannot recur (v. 10). "The poor ye have with you always." Sometimes even charity is not the highest expression of Christian devotion.

3. Jesus appreciates the meaning and motive of our service (v. 12). He estimates them at their highest possible value and interprets them in the light of His own love and knowledge. He declared that the ointment poured upon Him was a preparation of His body for burial.

4. The influence of an act of Christian service will never cease (v. 13). The example of Mary is still filling the earth with the fragrance of loving service. Through this act of uncalculating love Mary's name has become immortalized.

As the result of this defense Judas is so stingingly rebuked that he hastens away to betray his Lord. Perhaps he is seeking to get back some of the money which he lost because the ointment was not sold and the money turned over to him. Money is oftentimes a snare to a man's soul. It seemed that this supreme expression of love aroused the awful opposite in the soul of Judas when his hopes and carnal ambitions were defeated. Mary's act of worship and adoration brought out the traitor's heart.

Christian's Best Asset.

The Master taught largely by His example, and so must His disciples. Character is the Christian's best evidential asset; the practice of religion authenticates its formal creeds. When men see the "Sermon on the Mount" walking around on two feet, when Matthew deals honestly at the receipt of custom, when Boanerges becomes gentle and a centurion exacts no more than is appointed to him by lawful authority, "religion" takes on a new aspect in the eyes of humanity, and shines with a halo of beauty. The man who, in the Pauline phrase, daily presents himself as a living sacrifice is the truest friend of the faith and ablest advocate of Christianity.—Zion's Herald.

Opened His Mouth All Right.

Patience—I suppose your old uncle from the country was so interested at the opera that he didn't open his mouth once?

Patrice—Didn't open his mouth once! Why, say, he was yawning during the entire performance!

Cause for Wonder.

"I wonder why the baby is dissatisfied with its mush and milk?"

"I do, too. The food is palatable and the child is too young to have any pronounced theories about calories."

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

MARY GRAHAM BONNER

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COCKY CHARLIE PIGEON.

"You all call me 'Cocky Charlie' Pigeon and that is a good name," said Cocky Charlie Pigeon. "I'm certainly cocky and conceited. I like to strut about and stick out my chest, like my foreign relative, Mr. Pouter Pigeon."

"What does foreign mean?" asked one of the pigeons nearby.

"When I speak of my foreign relative I mean that he does not belong to this part of the world. He comes from the other side of the ocean. He is brought over to be shown off in zoos and in bird stores and sometimes people have pouter pigeons as pets. I admire him for being conceited.

"You are plain, are you?" chuckled one of the little pigeons.

"Not plain in looks. I have many colors in my feathers, grays and blues and other colors. But I am plain in that I am not a show-off pigeon.

"I show off of my own accord, but others do not show me off. They don't admire me like that.

"But no matter. I can admire myself. And I'm always sure of myself, whereas if I had to wait for other people and creatures to admire me I might miss a great deal of admiration.

"I might be standing about waiting for a lot of admiration and every one might be late, or else not feel like admiring me.

"Whereas I would always feel like admiring myself.

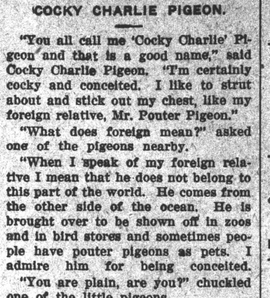
"That is, if I needed admiration I would say to myself, 'Cocky, admire yourself.'

"And then I would answer myself, 'Cocky, by all means, I will do that.' I would always be so nice and handy for admiring myself. A fine idea, a fine idea.

"I had a very pleasant chat with some visitor pigeons in the street today.

"When wagons came along we flew out of the way, but very few wagons came along so we had lots of time to talk.

"We talked on the sociability and attractiveness of pigeons. It was a most



"My Foreign Relation."

enjoyable talk. And we all agreed with one another. That made it very pleasant, too. Very pleasant, indeed.

"No one even thought of disagreeing with any one else. Not an argument did we have, only very interesting conversation.

"Of course, I am a good talker and I'm a good sort of creature, but all the time I really must admit that I am not fancy, you know."

The other pigeons didn't think there was much sense to what Cocky was saying, but as they all liked to strut about a bit, too, they didn't ask any questions. They liked to be a bit conceited, too.

"We're a sociable lot," said Cocky Charlie Pigeon. "We always build our nests near each other. We move in great numbers. We like crowds, crowds of pigeons! We like each other!"

He ruffled his feathers and cocked his head on one side and said,

"Because I like myself I like other pigeons, too. I think pigeons are fine, and why? Because I am one. If I didn't think pigeons were fine I would have been a horse or a dog or a pig."

"Could you have been a horse or a dog or a pig?" asked Mrs. Cocky.

"Maybe I couldn't have been," Cocky answered, "but that doesn't matter. The thing that matters is that I wouldn't have been one if I could have been one—or I wouldn't have been all three if I could have been all three.

"And think how much we have to be conceited about. We stay about where there are people. That's a treat for the people."

"Of course," said Mrs. Cocky, "it depends on the way people look at it."

"If they look at it any differently from the way I do, they're very foolish," Cocky answered proudly. "Ah, it is good to have conceit. But we are not cross, even though we are conceited."

And all the pigeons cooed, "We think we're fine, and there are lots of us to think so!"

Ice Cream in Bricks.

Bobby was eagerly expecting his birthday and the day before the big occasion he overheard his mother telling his sister to "get the ice cream in bricks." An hour or so later he was discovered beside a wagon load of building bricks, smacking his lips. "What are you looking for?" he was asked, and he answered, "For the ice cream that mamma says comes in them."

Robs the Farmer.

Horace Greeley once said: "The boy who robs a bird's nest is robbing the farmer of part of his crops. The farmer might as well consent that a strolling ruffian should shoot his horses, or his cattle, as his birds."

What He Remembered.

"And do you remember the faces of all your customers?" remarked the boy to the assistant in the shoe store.

"I never forget anybody's face that I ever fitted with a pair of shoes."—Boys' Life.

Composition on Kings.

The class composition was on "Kings," and this is what one boy wrote:

"The most powerful king on earth is Wor-king; the laziest, Shir-king; one of the worst kings, Smo-king; the wittiest, Jo-king; the quietest, Thin-king; the thirstiest, Drin-king; the slyest, Win-king, and the noisiest, Tal-king."—Boston Transcript.

Eye Like a Barrel.

When is a boxer's eye like a barrel? When it is bunged up.

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